

PHOTO BY
BURR W. MCINTOSH



AT BREAKFAST JUST BEFORE THE FIGHT BEGAN.

From a Photograph Taken for the Journal by Burr W. McIntosh, of the Rough Riders.

This picture was taken on the morning of the day the Rough Riders were ambushed by the Spaniards and made their first heroic dash at the enemy. It was in this fighting that Edward Marshall, the Journal correspondent, was wounded. Marshall is the third man from the left with his elbow on his knee. With him are Artist Bengough, of the Journal; Captain Greene, Captain Morrison and Lieutenant Exton, of the Twentieth Infantry.

moved forward to the higher hill on the left, commanding the city. The position is better but harder to hold.

We Have the Range of the Enemy.

The engineers' corps has found the exact range of all the Spanish guns and trenches from all our trenches, so that our fire will be more deadly than ever in our next attack.

The enemy are also improving their rifle pits and covering their trenches with sod to conceal them.

We gave for our heroes Lieutenant Arios, of the Barcelona regiment, the most aristocratic organization in the Spanish army, and fourteen non-commissioned officers and privates. These were captured during the fight at Caney. Arios and several of his men were wounded.

The exchange was agreed to by the Spaniards this morning. It was to take place under a tree midway between the intrenchments occupied by the Rough Riders, near General Wheeler's headquarters, and the first lines of the Spanish position. Colonel John Jacob Astor and Lieutenant Miley took the Spanish prisoners we were offering to the truce tree. They brought three Spanish lieutenants with them—Volez, Aurolius and Arios—besides the fourteen sergeants, corporals and privates.

The Spanish Prisoners Blindfolded.

The Spanish prisoners rode through the American lines blindfolded. As they approached the tree a little procession came up from the Spanish side. It was in charge of Major Ires, a Spanish staff officer, whose English is perfect. With him were the Merrimac heroes. They had not been blindfolded. After a few rigid civilities the Spanish major was told he could take his choice of the three Spanish lieutenants and all of the fourteen men in exchange for the Merrimac party. He chose Arios.

The two Spanish lieutenants who were not chosen turned and congratulated Arios, and without the least sign of ill-feeling stepped back to permit the transfer to be completed. Colonel Astor grasped Hobson's hand. "My name is Astor," he said, "and I'm mighty glad to welcome you back to freedom."

"Thank you, Colonel," he replied. "If you are half as glad as I am to get back there is no question of the warmth of my welcome."

The Spanish Major looked at his watch. It was just 4 o'clock.

"Our understanding is, gentlemen," he said, "that this truce comes to an end at 5 o'clock."

Colonel Astor looked at his watch, bowed to the Spaniards and started back to the American lines with Hobson and his men and the two prisoner lieutenants, while the Spanish Major embraced the Spanish Lieutenant in the fervent fashion of the race.

The Rough Riders were waiting for Hobson. As the little cortege reached their lines every cowboy and Eastern college man of the regiment was on his feet, whooping and yelling, and clambering over guns and trenches to grasp the released prisoners' hands. Hand-shaking was not enough. The cowboys lifted the sailormen from their feet and bore them in triumph inside the lines.

So Hobson and his men were passed along, and every fresh division they came to vied with the one before in enthusiasm. The Seventy-first New York Volunteers got them after the Rough Riders and passed them along to the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, the colored regiments. Hobson is a Southerner, but he shook the hands of the dusky troopers heartily.

Word went on of their coming, and regiments lined up to greet the returned heroes. As they passed the bands played "When Johnny Come Marching Home."

Merrimac Heroes Cheered by the Wounded.

Captain Chadwick, of the battle ship New York, managed to get hold of Hobson finally and escorted him to the ship. The same enthusiasm was displayed all along the line. Even the wounded in the hospital at Juragua learned who was coming and cheered from their cots.

The New York's decks were crowded with officers and men, and as Hobson climbed up her side and stepped on board the harbor rang with the shouts and cheers of every ship's crew within hearing distance. The returned hero looks well and says that he and his men were well treated by the Spaniards.

Greensboro, Ala., July 7.—James M. Hobson, father of the hero who sailed the Merrimac into the harbor of Santiago, was informed to-day that his son had been exchanged and was now in the hands of his friends. The members of his family were overjoyed, and for a moment tears came to the eyes of the mother. Mr. Hobson then wrote this telegram to the Associated Press:

"Accept warmest thanks for your kind message. It has lifted from my mind a heavy weight of anxiety."

The little town was soon informed of the good news, and business was suspended while the tidings were discussed.

WATSON GETS ORDERS TO SAIL AT ONCE.

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to the effect of the great guns which sank Cervera's fleet.

The squadron, which will appear in the harbors of the most important cities, is composed of some of the strongest ships of the navy. Two of the finest battle ships in the world will hurl shells from their thirteen-inch guns against the fortifications of Cadiz and Barcelona, while fast cruisers will do damage to the shipping of Spain.

Here's the Squadron Spain Will See.

As published in the Journal of June 28, the squadron will be composed of the armored cruiser Newark, flagship; the battle ships Iowa and Oregon, the auxiliary cruisers Yosemite, Yankee and Dixie; the colliers Cassius, Justin, Leonidas and Caesar, and the supply ship Delmonico, recently from Port Chalmers.

The Newark has been thoroughly refitted, and carries ten six-inch guns in her main battery. The battle ships Oregon and Iowa are considered the best in our navy and carry, respectively, sixteen and eighteen guns in their main batteries. The Oregon carries four thirteen-inch guns and the Iowa four twelve-inch.

The Yosemite and Yankee are converted cruisers, each carrying six five-inch guns, while the Dixie, another converted cruiser, carries six six-inch guns.

The captains who go with Commodore Watson are the fighting men of the navy, and most of them added to their laurels in the recent engagement off Santiago. They are: Captain Barker, of the Newark; Captain R. B. Evans, of the Iowa; Captain C. E. Clark, of the Oregon; Commander W. H. Brownson, of the Yankee; Commander W. H. Emery, of the Yosemite, and Captain C. H. Davis, of the Dixie.

It May Be a Long Naval Campaign.

Commodore Watson sails prepared for a long naval campaign. He will be in position to rely on his own resources for many weeks. All of his fighting vessels except the Yankee are ready to gather under his flag at Santiago.

The Yankee is at New York and most of the colliers are at Hampton Roads, 1,200 miles from the Windward Passage. For several days the colliers have been coaling, and they are now ready to put to sea.

The Navy Department has ordered the Yankee to proceed from New York and convoy the colliers until they meet Commodore Watson's fleet at the rendezvous in the Atlantic Ocean.

The War Department is making preparations for the part it must take in carrying the war to Spain. Troops will be ready to cross the ocean as soon as Commodore Watson has made an attack on the Canaries and captured a base of supplies.

A sufficient force will be sent to thoroughly guard the new possessions, and also take charge of any other strategic points the American squadron may seize.

Hoped Admiral Camara Will Return.

It is hoped at the Navy Department that the unofficial news received there that Admiral Camara has been ordered to return is true. If such is the case the Spanish fleet which set sail for the Philippines with such a blare of trumpets can reach Gibraltar from Port Said, a distance of 1,200 miles, before Commodore Watson can reach the Canaries.

Should Admiral Camara sail with his fleet to protect these islands, it would thoroughly please the department. Commodore Watson would then have the distinguished honor of destroying the last of the Spanish navy.

Should Admiral Camara remain with his fleet off the coast of Spain, Commodore Watson will hunt down and destroy it before beginning the attack on the Spanish coast cities.

SPAIN THINKS CAMARA SHOULD GO ON TO MANILA.

Madrid, July 7.—The Cabinet is of the opinion that the fleet of Admiral Camara should continue its voyage to the Philippine Islands.

Washington, July 7.—A telegram received at the State Department this afternoon announced that Camara was still lying with his squadron at Suez, the southern and eastern entrance to the canal.

The torpedo boats Osada, Prozerpina and Audaz, which were reported yesterday at Faro, Portugal, lived to-day at Cadiz, their home port. Admiral Dewey has been notified of all these movements.

DEWEY WILL WAIT FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS BEFORE HE ATTACKS THE CITY OF MANILA.

Aguinaldo Proclaims a New Republic in the Philippines—Insurgents Capture the Water Works.

By John Barrett, Special Journal Commissioner, Former Minister to Siam.

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Special Cable to the New York Journal.

Manila, July 5, Via Hong Kong, July 7.—Active operations against Manila have been deferred until an army corps is ready to co-operate with the squadron. Nothing is lost by the delay, as the situation in the city is critical; food is very scarce and the Spanish soldiers are unfed and unpaid.

The insurgents have just captured the strong outpost of San Juan del Monte; also the San Tolan waterworks. Spaniards fear the water will be poisoned.

Aguinaldo has issued a new manifesto, calling on the natives to form an independent government, not mentioning America in any way, but his attitude is friendly.

General Anderson's headquarters are at Cavite Navy Yard, where all the troops are quartered. The First Battalion of Oregon Volunteers was the first landed. The natives are greatly excited and cordially welcome the Americans.

All the men in the fleet and the army are well.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by firing salutes and a review.

The German squadron's movements are still suspicious.

INSURGENTS HAVE SIXTY CANNON.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Manila, June 30, via Hong Kong, July 7.—The insurgents have never employed cannon before Manila, but they are now bringing up sixty guns with the intention of making a simultaneous rush upon the Spanish intrenchments at Santa Mesa, Santa Ana and Malate, thus rendering the other positions of the Spaniards untenable, and by a single coup drive the Spaniards inside the citadel with a minimum of danger to non-combatants and property. It is expected that it will take a week to bring the guns along, as they have to make a detour through a difficult part of the country, and it is not desirable to hurry.

The insurgents in the large camps at Malabon, Calocan, Francisco, Marquina, San Pedro and Paranaque are in excellent spirits and perfectly orderly. They are delighted with a successful rush which they recently adopted to draw the Spanish fire. This method is by firing crackers in the darkness in the woods near the Spanish positions. The explosion of the crackers resembles the rattle of musketry and causes the Spaniards to open fire and waste ammunition.

The insurgents allege that they had only one rifle at the capture of Calocan, and they say they similarly surrounded Gulligulig at night and freed crackers and a few rifles, while their main forces crept close to the enemy with machetes. The Spaniards, the insurgents add, squandered their ammunition and then bolted.

General Monet, the Spanish commander at Macabobo, has escaped from there in a canoe, bringing with him the family of Captain-General Augusti from Macabobo, where the Captain-General sent them when the American fleet arrived here, believing that the natives of that part of the country were loyal. General Monet had a terrible voyage. He ran the gantlet of the insurgent troops along the river banks, and, when challenged, replied by pretending to be an insurgent conveying prisoners to Cavite. He was frequently ordered to stop, refused to do so and was fired upon by sentries. He was chased and reached the open bay in a squall. He and his party were starving and nearly perished.

AGUINALDO PROCLAIMS HIMSELF PRESIDENT.

Washington, July 7.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey: "Cavite, July 4, via Hong Kong, July 7.—United States troops have landed and have been comfortably housed at Cavite, Luzon Island. Insurgents are still active. Aguinaldo proclaimed himself president of the revolutionary republic on July 1."

It is said here that so far as officially known, Valdes, the reported agent of Aguinaldo in London, made his published statement as to the future of the Philippines absolutely without authorization. Consequently all that he says as to the independence based on Cuban models and other things relating to the future government of the islands has no basis in the shape of official agreement. Admiral Dewey has expressly stated to the Navy Department that he has had no official intercourse with Aguinaldo, so that our Government cannot be said to have been bound by the Admiral's action.

Honolulu, June 29, via San Francisco, July 7.—The steamship China, of the Manila transport fleet, reached this port from San Francisco June 23, one day ahead of the other vessels of the fleet. The big steamship received a warm welcome. There was a large crowd of people on the wharf. The troops swarmed the decks and rigging of the China.

Brigadier-General Greene immediately sent his adjutant to the wharf with his compliments to United States Consul-General Haywood and President Dole, who were on the wharf, and invited them on board.

The soldiers were allowed to go ashore, and were marched to Waikeiki, where every man took a sea bath. The men were then marched to town and were provided with a feast on the Executive grounds. The other transports received the same kind of a welcome.

Sergeant George Geddes, Company C, First Nebraska Infantry, died at sea aboard the transport Senator, June 21, of cerebro spinal meningitis. C. H. Fisk, a member of Company D, Nebraska Volunteers, died here on the 25th.

The Monterey and the collier Brutus arrived from San Diego on the 24th inst. They left the latter port on the 11th. The Monterey ran under her own steam until the 19th, when the Brutus took her in tow. The Monterey reached port with 200 tons of coal in her bunkers. Her officers are high in their praise of her sea behavior. Both vessels left for Manila to-day.

San Francisco, July 7.—The departure of the fourth Manila expedition before the middle of next week is now assured. There is some doubt, however, as to whether it will be commanded by General Miller, as has been announced. There are only two transports now ready to sail, and these cannot carry more than 1,600 men. Therefore the expedition may be placed in charge of Major Sanford Kellogg, of the Fourth Cavalry, the ranking officer of those chosen to go. The fifth fleet will consist of at least four vessels, and probably will be under the command of General Miller. It will sail before July 20, and will convey to Manila four volunteer regiments and several battalions of regulars. The favored volunteers are likely to be the Twentieth Kansas, First Montana, First New York and the Fifty-first Iowa. Major-General Otis, it is said, will accompany the fifth expedition.

CERVERA REPORTS HIS DEFEAT TO BLANCO.

Washington, July 7.—The War Department has received the report of Admiral Cervera to General Blanco on the disastrous naval fight to the Spanish cause off Santiago. It is as follows:

"To the General-in-Chief, Havana: 'In compliance with your orders, I went out yesterday from Santiago de Cuba with all the squadron, and after an unequal combat against forces more than triple mine, had all my squadron destroyed by fire. Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya beached, and the Colon fleeing. I accordingly informed the Americans and went ashore and gave myself up. The torpedo chasers foundered.'

"I do not know how many people were lost, but it will surely reach 600 dead and many wounded. Although not in such great numbers, the living are prisoners of the Americans. The conduct of the crews rose to a height that won the most enthusiastic plaudits of the enemy. The commander of the Vizcaya surrendered his vessel. His crew are very grateful for the noble generosity with which they are treated. Among the dead is Villamil, and I believe, Lasaga, and among the wounded Concas and Eulate. We have lost. All are necessarily depressed."

"CERVERA."

GRANT TURNS OVER HIS TROOPS TO FRANK.

Chickamauga, Ga., July 7.—This afternoon General Grant was relieved as commander of the First Division of the Third Corps, being succeeded by Brigadier-General R. T. Frank, who arrived to-day. General Grant will be assigned to a brigade in the Third Corps.

The Commissary Department has been instructed by the War Department to load 100,000 rations on train.

The Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, under General Haines, is ready to move at a moment's notice. All the equipment being packed, the three regiments which left Camp Thomas Tuesday night are now in camp here near Charleston. General Wilson is awaiting the arrival of transports.

The Second Brigade will leave Camp Thomas when the transports are available. Other troops, including cavalry, will follow the brigade.

During the last ten days over 7,000 recruits have arrived, filling a majority of the regiments to full war strength.

Typhoid and malarial fever are prevalent in the Ninth (New York) Regiment. Private Bohn, of Company A, Fourteenth New York, died this morning of typhoid fever after a week's illness. He had been on detached duty at a hospital. The remains were shipped home to-night.

ROSEBERY FOR CLOSER FRIENDSHIP WITH US.

London, July 7.—The Earl of Rosebery, presiding at a lecture given at the Colonial Institute this evening on "The English-Speaking Brotherhood," warmly advocated Anglo-American understanding, which would be fraught, he said, with the best results for mankind.

"We must be prepared," said Lord Rosebery, "to hold our own, though not necessarily by war, in the great struggle for the division of the world, which seems to be drawing near. Naturally we look upon the United States as seeking interests and having a policy that coincide with our own; but it is unwise to draw a formal line of demarcation."

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, July 7.—The steamers Peru and City of Puebla will leave as soon as they are ready, probably next Monday or Tuesday. The steamers Pennsylvania and City of Rio de Janeiro will be secured within a few days.

Major-General Otis will assign to the expedition the troops of the Fourth United States Cavalry, Major Kellogg; Light Batteries A and D, of the Sixth United States Artillery, Major Cruger; five companies of the Fourteenth United States Cavalry, Major Roe; sixty men of the Third Artillery, Lieutenant Abernethy, and a number of recruits of the Eighth and Twenty-third United States Infantry.

These troops are all in the First Brigade, and it is expected General Miller will be selected to take charge of them.

M'KINLEY WANTS THE NEGRO TROOPS.

Washington, July 7.—The President made it known to Senators and Representatives who called upon him to-day that he considered it unwise for Congress to adjourn before the bill to raise 25,000 colored troops was passed. He considered it absolutely indispensable that this bill should be enacted into law immediately.

Chairman Hull, of the Military Affairs Committee, was in conference with the President to-day over the measure, and said afterward that he believed it would be passed.

GREELY OFF ON AN INSPECTION TOUR.

Washington, July 7.—General Greely left Washington to-night for Chickamauga. He is off on a tour of inspection of the Signal Corps, and will go from Chickamauga to Tampa, from Tampa to Key West and from Key West to Santiago and Guantanamo.

CORBIN IS NOW A MAJOR-GENERAL.

Washington, July 7.—The Senate has passed the bill to give the Adjutant-General of the Army, General Corbin, the rank of major-general.